

ARRIVAL OF THE  
STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Result of the French Elections.—Triumph of the Moderate Republicans.—Opening of the National Assembly.—Riot and bloodshed at Rome.—Riot in Limerick, Ireland.—Italy.—Treaty between Russia, Sweden and Denmark.—Frightful excesses in Poland.—More fighting in Baden.

In France the moderate party has been successful, and Lamartine is to be the first President. Frightful riots had occurred in many of the principal cities of France, and serious disorders exist.

Irish affairs still continue in a state of agitation, heightened by the disorders among the Old and Young Ireland parties. There has been a riot and bloodshed at Limerick.

The Prussian and Danish governments have accepted the mediation of the English government in the matter of the Schleswig-Holstein war. This will remove the fearful cause of a general war.

The German Constituent Assembly was to meet at Frankfurt on the 18th of May, and the great question of German unity was then to be decided. The Lombardo-Italians were still progressing, but the Austrians have been gaining advantages. It is said that Austria is taking advantage of the negotiations with Venice and Lombardy.

Letters from Frankfurt the 10th ult. state that the Prussian government was acting with much firmness and decision. The Russian contained a rumor of the march of the Berlin Guards to the frontier, where a force of 300,000 Russians will be concentrated by the first of June.

In Spain no movement of consequence had taken place.

In Italy, notwithstanding the peace of St. Petersburg, still, that a treaty offensive and defensive between Russia, Sweden, and Denmark is arranged, and will be positively ratified in the event of an entry of German troops in Schleswig, in which case Denmark will be supported by the whole force of the two other powers. It is more than probable that Russia will step in to prevent further aggression.

In Poland the frightful excesses continue to occur.

In Galicia, notwithstanding the peace of St. Petersburg, still, that a treaty offensive and defensive between Russia, Sweden, and Denmark is arranged, and will be positively ratified in the event of an entry of German troops in Schleswig, in which case Denmark will be supported by the whole force of the two other powers. It is more than probable that Russia will step in to prevent further aggression.

In Baden the Republicans have attempted to revenge their late defeat, and Hecker crossed the Rhine at the head of a thousand French and German troops. Two hundred men took place with the Wurtemberg forces, the last at Schleifheim. The Republicans have now fled into Alsace and Switzerland.

In Belgium the people are tranquil. Hanover and Prussia are absorbed in the military operations against Denmark, in which, at present, by land, they are completely successful; although the captures at sea, by the Danes, must necessarily occasion very great loss to the Prussian commerce in the Baltic.

England.—Progress of the Reform and Charter Movement.

Affairs in England are quiet at present. Reform and Charter movements are continuing throughout the kingdom. The Charter Convention has resumed its sittings in London, but the proceedings are not of much general interest. There is not so large an attendance as at the former sittings, and less confidence seems to be placed in Mr. Estlin, O'Connor. Meetings in favor of the Charter continue to be held throughout the provinces.

Parliament.—After the Easter holidays, has resumed its sittings.

The Welsh Disabilities Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on the night of the 14th, and finally passed.

The new Reform Association, composed of the Liberal members of the Houses of Parliament, and who set forth, as the basis of their principles, household suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial Parliaments, and equal electoral districts, progresses rapidly.

The powerful support which the middle classes which it is every where receiving, and the adhesion of 20,000 of the most popular leading men of the day—all attest a successful termination to its labors, although a protracted struggle may take place in the future. The centre of action of the new party will be, as in the case of the Anti-Corn Law League, in the manufacturing districts, and chief promoters the gentlemen who brought that important movement to a triumphant issue.

Trade and Commerce have improved in England. Scotch pigs have been in rather better demand, but most of the purchases that have been made are on Glasgow account. Present quotations are—Scotch pigs £2 12s 6d, merchants' bars £7; best bars £8 10s; hoops £2; sheets £9 10 in Liverpool.

Ireland.—The recent agitation—Riot at Limerick.

Strange, unexpected, but at the same time most important events have taken place in Ireland during the last week. What their result will be is a most difficult matter to tell. The spirit of disaffection is not yet tamed; Government has come forward to grapple boldly with the Irish Republicans. We stated in our last that Mr. W. S. O'Brien had proceeded to the South, for the purpose of promoting the agitation of the Young Ireland party, and the Hon. gentleman, with Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Meagher, visited Limerick with that object. The population of that city had been greatly excited by inflammatory addresses circulated by the Old Ireland party, stigmatising Mr. Mitchell as the 'sluggard of O'Connell,' and as the 'slenderer of the Catholic religion,' and the effigy of Mitchell, with a rope around the neck, was borne 'through the streets of Limerick.' The State trials are not more advanced than at the date of our last issue.

Austria Italy.—The news from the seat of war in Lombardy is of a decisive character, but is by no means favorable to the Italian cause. The army under Charles Albert continues comparatively inactive; their position is now on the left bank of the Mincio, at Volleggio.

A letter from Ferrara of the 19th ult. intimates a belief, founded in appearances, that the Roman battalions have received that of

ders to cross the frontiers, passing Ponte Lagoscuro, Stelletta, and Ostiglia, near Mantua. The elections were progressing at Naples on the 20th ult., but excited little interest.

Our correspondent at Vienna communicates very bad news from other parts of Italy. Treviso had submitted, and Venice, according to the latest advices received in Vienna, was closely blockaded by sea and land; in fact, its capitulation was daily expected.

Reports are current that the Army of the Alps had entered Savoy to aid in the defence of Italian independence against Austria. The Moniteur of yesterday publishes a decree granting a credit of 31,000,000 francs for war purposes.

The English consul at Venice had retired to Trieste, as upon his declaration that the Venetian Republic would not be acknowledged by Great Britain, the mob tore down the armorial insignia from his house, and he fled for safety. On the 24th, Venice state of anarchy, and the people in general in deep distress.

France.—The elections in France have terminated in the success of the moderate party.

It thus appears that the 34 members for the department of the Seine may be classed as follows:—Moderates, 25; ultra democratic, 8; 4 doubtful, 1. There are among them, 12 ex-deputies, 2 journalists, 5 lawyers or operatives, 1 Catholic clergyman, and 1 Protestant clergyman.

Among the members elected are three prelates of the Catholic Church, namely, the Archbishop of Paris, for Aveyron; the Bishop of Quimper for Finistère; and the Bishop of Orleans, for the Lozère.

Riot of a very serious nature had broken out in several places in connection with the elections. That at Rouen was the most considerable.

Germany.—The accounts from the grand duchy of Baden, show that some further encounters had taken place at Freiburg and other places, between the Republicans and the troops of the German confederation; but the insurgents appear to have been invariably defeated and dispersed without much difficulty. A body of 500 or 600 peasants, armed with muskets and scythes, entered Heidelberg, and summoned the burgo-master to proclaim a republic; but they were ultimately dispersed by the troops and inhabitants. Hecker is stated to have fled into Switzerland, whither he has been followed by Struve, who prevailed upon his captors to release him.

Riot had also taken place at Wiesbaden, the small capital of the small duchy of Nassau, where the inhabitants vie with the Baden people in eagerness and excitability. The Frankfurter journal, which mentions these riots, does not assign any real or pretended cause for them.

Backswept.—The Duke of Brunswick returned to his capital from Schleswig on the 25th ult. He was received with acclamations. Hesse Darmstadt.—At Darmstadt there has been a collision between the infantry and cavalry, in which the former had three, and the latter eleven wounded.

RAYNA.—The Queen of Bavaria was delivered of a Prince on the 27th.

Bohemia.—In Bohemia the German flags have been torn down, and the Bohemians are said to have threatened the Germans with expulsion.

Prussia.—A riot of capture had seized upon the unusually mild population of Berlin, in consequence of the intelligence received of a great victory won by the Prussians over the Danish troops. At the theatre the news was received with loud acclamations, the actors and audience both joining in the song 'Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland.' There has also been, in honor of the event, a grand review of all the troops stationed in the neighborhood of Berlin.

Reports from Posen are melancholy as ever. Bloody scenes, engravings between the handwork and the military, excesses of the populace, against the life and property of the Jews and Germans, are the order of the day. In many parts the Polish nobles are pressed to the uttermost by the armed peasants, who demand the immediate fulfillment of the Polish's made to them in the beginning.

None of the Berlin papers were printed on the 28th, on account of a general strike of the Berlin printers and compositors. A telegraphic dispatch of the Minister Von Anstett, to the Chief President of the Rhineland province, which likewise contains this information, adds that public tranquillity at Berlin remains undisturbed.

The Breslau Zeitung has a letter from Krottschell of the 23d ult., stating that the Prussian troops have been violently attacked by a mob of 5000 men. Gen. Count Polina, with 1000 soldiers and 10 cannons, marched on the 23d towards Adelnau, where an onset was made upon him by an armed body of Polish rebels, who were after five hours fighting, driven back upon the town and reduced to the last extremity. Count Polina allowed them half an hour.

At the end of this time the town was sounded in the town, and 2000 soldiers appeared, who relieved the attack, in which 100 of them were killed, and the count being reinforced by a company of infantry and a file of lancers from Ostrowo, succeeded in taking possession of the town. The Prussian troops had only one man killed and five wounded.

A Silesian paper, of the 23d, affirms that 10,000 Russian troops—foot, horse, and artillery—have proceeded to the Prussian frontier close to Myslowitz.

BRESLAU, April 25.—The Gazette Polska gives the following intelligence from Warsaw:—A conspiracy among the military having been discovered here, the officers of the Warsaw garrison, who were arrested, have already been tried by court-martial, and four of them were tried in the gaol. Throughout the kingdom of Poland the peasants are said to have been authorized to deliver up their lord's of the manor to the gendarmes if there is the slightest intimation of an intended rise. The report of a counter-revolution in Galicia, induced by a person in official capacity, similar to that of 1846, has again been mooted. It is not improbable that the numerous incendiary fires now taking place in several of the circles of Galicia may be connected with this.

CONVICTION OF LANGFELDT.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers, that the jury in the case of Charles Langfeldt, after having been out deliberating about fifteen hours, returned into the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, and rendered a verdict of guilty of the murder of Mrs. Catharine Rademacher, in the First Degree.

THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1848. H. B. MANNER, Editor and Proprietor. E. W. CARR, Sub. Building, N. E. Corner of 3d and 4th streets, Philadelphia, is regularly authorized to receive advertisements, and to forward bills for the same.

The accounts from Vienna, of the 25th ult., are occupied with the details of the Easter festivities in that city. A grand procession by torchlight took place on the evening of the 25th, described as almost interminable. There were not less than 1000 bearers of torches, exclusive of the members of the Vocal Society, the Artists' Association, and the national guards. The procession wound its way through the tortuous streets of Vienna, like a long fiery serpent. The houses were generally illuminated.

The favorable intelligence from Italy, combined with the pacific aspect of Vienna, has already given a stimulus to business in the Bourse of that city.

According to accounts from Presburg, the unfortunate Hebrews resident there are the object of cruel and unrelenting persecution. The victim at Pesth, on Easter Sunday, assumed a character, that it became necessary to send to Vienna for troops, 24 persons were killed before order could be restored.

The new Austrian constitution was formally proclaimed on the 25th ult., the Emperor's birthday, amid the general rejoicings of the people of Vienna.

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## MINE HILL RAIL ROAD EXTENSION.

We were pleased to learn a few weeks since, that the Mine Hill Rail Road Co., had procured the services of Solomon W. Roberts Esq., to survey and locate the extension of their road, from its present termination, at Coal Castle, to Shamokin. The company have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Roberts, who ranks high, not only as an Engineer, but a man, whose opinions have great weight among the capitalists and others favorable to this improvement.

We met with Mr. Roberts at Philadelphia about ten days since, who informed us that he was then organizing a corps, which would be ready in a few days to commence operations. His object, will be, to locate a road to accommodate the coal trade of the free coal region, through which a greater portion of the road will pass, and make a thoroughfare that will accommodate the travel and trade of the valley of the Susquehanna. Mr. Roberts is not, of course, able to give a decided opinion in regard to the feasibility of such a route, but from the slight observations that he has made, he thinks it practicable, and if so, he says there can be no doubt in regard to its success and its value as a source of profit to the stockholders. From Coal Castle, the present termination of the Mine Hill road, to Ashland is about twelve miles. This town, which has but recently sprung into existence, is already beginning to assume the form of a village, and judging from the excellent Coal veins opened, it bids fair to become an important business place.

From Coal Castle to the summit of the Broad Mountain, is about 5 or 6 miles. The descent, on the North side of the Mountain, will most probably be effected by an inclined plane. After passing the Broad Mountain, the great difficulties that supervene between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, will have been surmounted, and the balance of the road to Shamokin can be made without much trouble. This road is destined to become one of the most important in the State. The Coal trade alone, would make it highly profitable, independent of the immense trade from the Susquehanna, that would seek the Philadelphia market, at all seasons, through this channel.

These celebrated vocalists, the Eddy family, gave a concert here on Saturday evening last. They sing very well. Their execution was, however, somewhat deficient in that expression which the nature of the composition they performed demanded.

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